

FEB 21 1990



# GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

## Social Studies 30

January 1990

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.**

**PART A** consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

**PART B** consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- use an HB pencil
- write your name and other information requested on the separate answer sheet provided
- mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet
- erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer


Example	Answer Sheet
The capital city of Canada is	A   B   C   D
A. Vancouver	①   ②   ●   ④
B. Winnipeg	
C. Ottawa	
D. Montreal	

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

**DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.**

**JANUARY 1990**

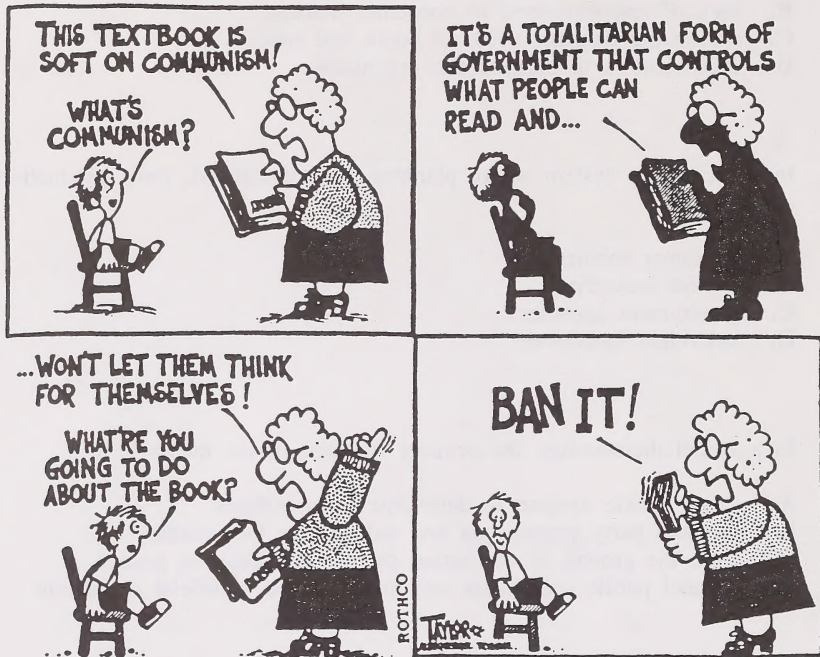




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1. One of the **most** common criticisms of a market-oriented economy is its
  - A. lack of flexibility in production
  - B. lack of responsiveness to consumer demand
  - C. fluctuating business cycle of boom and bust
  - D. inefficiencies in bureaucratic organization
  
2. In an economic system where planning is decentralized, **most** production decisions are made by
  - A. consumer lobbies
  - B. service industries
  - C. government agencies
  - D. individual businesses
  
3. In a model dictatorship, the primary function of the media is to
  - A. gauge public opinion to determine party policies
  - B. promote party propaganda and indoctrinate the citizenry
  - C. stifle the growth of opposition parties and dissident groups
  - D. channel public complaints and to act as the unofficial opposition
  
4. Which point of view represents a belief in the importance of collectivism rather than individualism?
  - A. Canadian society would be healthier if we stressed competition more and regulation less.
  - B. The development of a nation's natural resources should be in the hands of private enterprise.
  - C. The government must ensure that each citizen's basic right to a decent standard of living is upheld.
  - D. Provincial governments should grant greater tax concessions to oil companies rather than increase royalties.
  
5. Fascism's answer to the problem of class conflict is to
  - A. subordinate differences to the goals of the state
  - B. provoke dissension and to destabilize the state
  - C. attempt to satisfy some demands from each class
  - D. eliminate all classes except the working class

Use the following cartoon to answer question 6.



— from *Censorship*

6. The humor in the cartoon is based on one speaker
- A. showing a bias against the communist ideology
  - B. criticizing something she knows nothing about
  - C. advocating an action that she has just criticized
  - D. showing a bias toward the democratic political system
- 
7. "The glory of free nations is that their peoples may question, may disagree, may choose new leaders."  
This opinion places highest priority on
- A. citizenship
  - B. social equality
  - C. self-advancement
  - D. personal liberty



8. A common feature of the governments of both Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin was the
- A. nationalization of all major means of production
  - B. use of independent people's courts to render justice
  - C. justification of totalitarian rule based on racial superiority
  - D. elimination of political opponents through internal party purges

Use the following passage to answer question 9.

Numerous opinion surveys clearly indicate the majority of people believe that, as individuals, they have very little political power. The feeling that the government is big, remote, and too complex for comprehension and that the individual, therefore, does not have much influence, is prevalent in all parts of the country and in all socioeconomic groups, although it is most frequently found, as might be expected, in less prosperous areas and among those near or below the poverty line.

— from *Teaching Canada for the 80s*

9. The analysis of which statistic would be **most** useful in proving the validity of the author's statements?
- A. The rate of increase in the number of eligible voters
  - B. The redistribution of constituencies before an election
  - C. The voter turnout at elections of different levels of government
  - D. The distribution of election results according to political party
- 
10. Which of the following socialist groups would **most** likely oppose the position that economic choices should be based entirely on the principles of collectivism?
- A. The Stalinist party in Albania
  - B. The Communist party in Romania
  - C. The Marxist-Leninist party in Canada
  - D. The democratic socialist party in Sweden
11. Executive accountability is **best** illustrated by the practice in
- A. the United States of having Supreme Court appointments made by the president
  - B. Canada of having the House of Commons control the passage of legislation proposed by the cabinet
  - C. Great Britain of having Parliament directly control the line of succession to the throne
  - D. the Soviet Union of having members of the Central Committee selected by the Politburo

Use the following sources to answer questions 12 and 13.

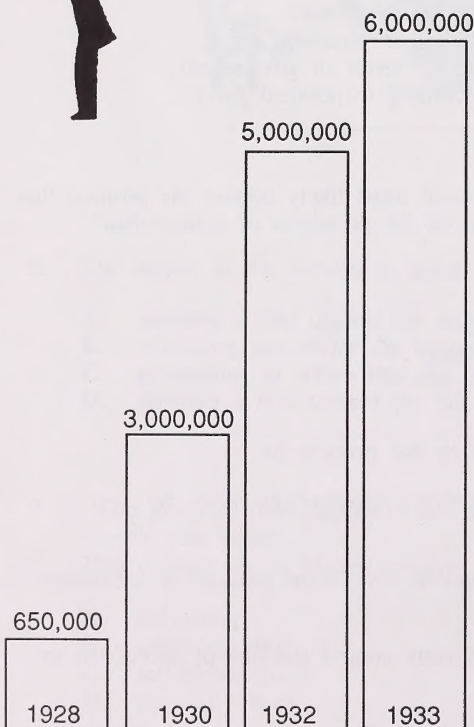
SOURCE I

Democracy exists so that conditions might prevail whereby the common man is better off than he would be under any other form of government. Democracy, then, is in danger whenever there is a larger proportion of insecure families or alienated citizenry in the country. Democracy is weakened whenever those in power attempt to suppress freedoms of the press or speech or when minority groups who cannot control elections refuse to obey laws which have been made by the majority. Germany, in 1938, says that only under a dictatorship could a government take strong, unified action; that in a democracy, inefficiency and a waste of valuable time occurs in talk and discussion.

— adapted from *World Affairs*, November 1938

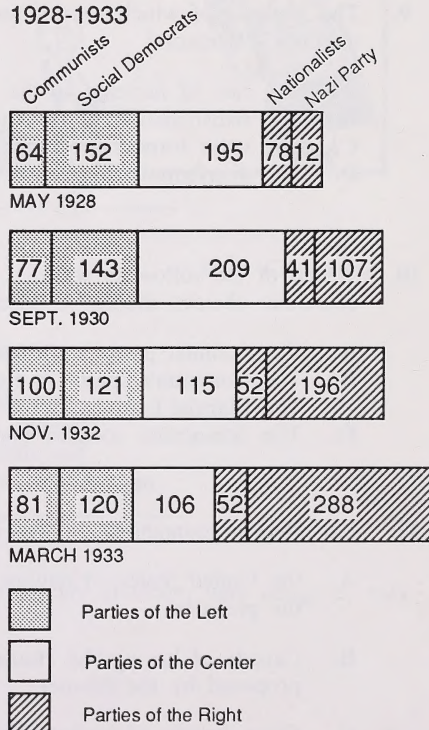
SOURCE II

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY  
1928-1933



SOURCE III

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS  
1928-1933



Figures indicate number of seats won

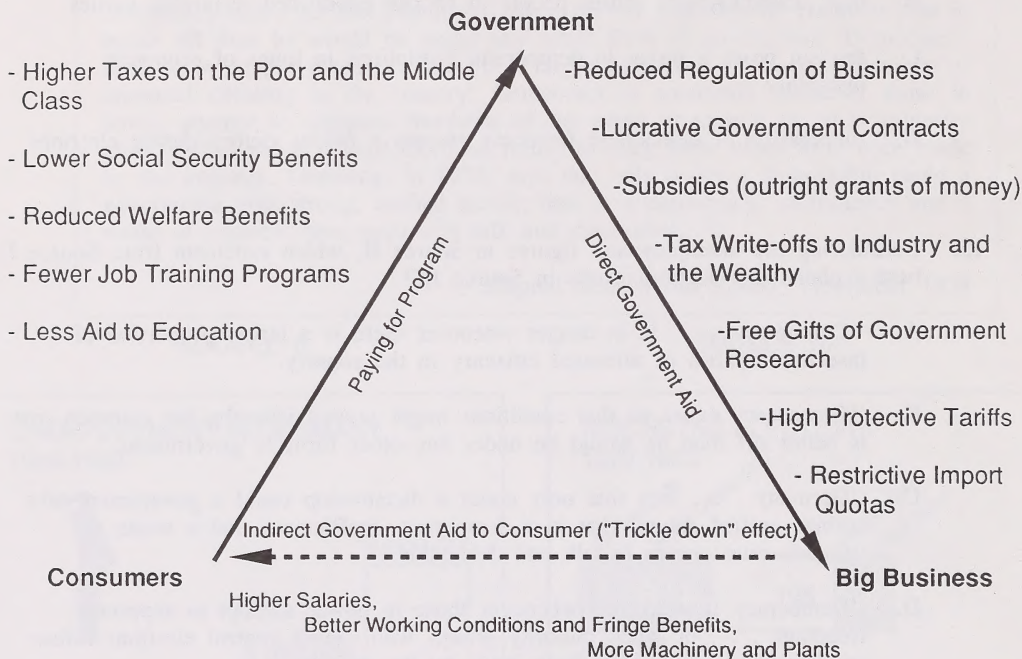
— sources II and III adapted from *The Rise of Totalitarian States*



12. It can be inferred from an examination of the sources that
- A. political instability often leads to economic chaos and anarchy
  - B. high unemployment causes people to choose established, centralist parties
  - C. fascism poses a threat to democratic institutions in times of economic instability
  - D. suppression of democratic freedoms ensures a fascist victory during elections
13. Considering the unemployment figures in Source II, which statement from Source I best explains the election results in Source III?
- A. "Democracy . . . is in danger whenever there is a larger proportion of insecure families or alienated citizenry in the country."
  - B. "Democracy exists so that conditions might prevail whereby the common man is better off than he would be under any other form of government."
  - C. "Germany . . . says that only under a dictatorship could a government take strong, unified action; that in a democracy, inefficiency and a waste of valuable time occurs in talk and discussion."
  - D. "Democracy is weakened whenever those in power attempt to suppress freedoms . . . or when minority groups who cannot control elections refuse to obey laws which have been made by the majority."
- 
14. Governments of countries with mixed economies have traditionally attempted to control inflation by increasing
- A. interest rates
  - B. the money supply
  - C. income tax exemptions
  - D. government expenditures
15. The role of government planners in a model public enterprise system would be replaced in a model private enterprise system by the
- A. executives of multinational corporations
  - B. leaders of state-approved trade unions
  - C. dictatorship of the proletariat
  - D. law of supply and demand

Use the following diagram to answer questions 16 to 19.

Supply Side Economics



— from *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact*

16. What issue does the economic policy described in the diagram address?
- Should governments encourage growth in their economies through assistance to producers?
  - Should governments give direct government aid to big business to control inflation?
  - Should governments reduce welfare benefits to encourage economic co-operation?
  - Should governments increase taxes on producers to reduce unemployment?
17. In the case of a recession, a government following the economic policy described in the diagram would likely
- increase unemployment insurance payments
  - increase interest rates to reduce inflation
  - reduce taxes on producers to stimulate investment
  - reduce subsidies to producers to decrease budget deficits

18. An appropriate action for a government advocating the economic policy described in the diagram would be
- A. financial grants to a new telecommunications industry
  - B. stringent standards on environmental pollution controls
  - C. a decrease in import taxes charged on foreign automobiles
  - D. support for retraining labor for new high-tech occupations
19. A major assumption underlying supply side economics, as illustrated by the diagram, is that
- A. a successful private sector will result in increased benefits for the entire economy
  - B. direct government aid to producers will result in increased government welfare benefits
  - C. a successful private sector will result in a large gap between rich and poor
  - D. direct government aid to producers will result in increased private contributions to charity
- 
20. A leader of a fascist political and economic system would **most** strongly uphold the values of
- A. co-operation and understanding
  - B. initiative and individualism
  - C. freedom and prosperity
  - D. service and duty
21. Which of the following actions by government represents a technique of direct democracy?
- A. Establishing conscription
  - B. Invoking parliamentary closure
  - C. Holding referendums or plebiscites
  - D. Maintaining representation by population
22. According to the principle of the “invisible hand,” the profit motive directs businesspeople to
- A. maintain their dominant economic position
  - B. serve the collective good while pursuing personal gain
  - C. pursue individual concerns while ignoring collective interests
  - D. serve collective interests at the expense of individual interests



Use the following information to answer questions 23 to 25.

An individual holds the following political and economic views:

- Citizens should follow the will of the group.
- Significant change is required to bring society back to its neglected traditions and values.
- Economic activity must reflect national goals.
- All people must accept that a basic and natural inequality exists among races and individuals.

23. These views would be found at what point on the following political spectrum?



- A. POINT I
- B. POINT II
- C. POINT III
- D. POINT IV

24. The source that is **most** consistent with the views held by the above individual is

- A. *On Liberty*
- B. *Mein Kampf*
- C. *Das Kapital*
- D. *The Wealth of Nations*

25. This individual would **most** favor a system based on

- A. anarchist principles
- B. public enterprise principles
- C. dictatorship as practised in Italy during the 1930s
- D. democratic capitalism as practised in the U.S.A. during the 1920s

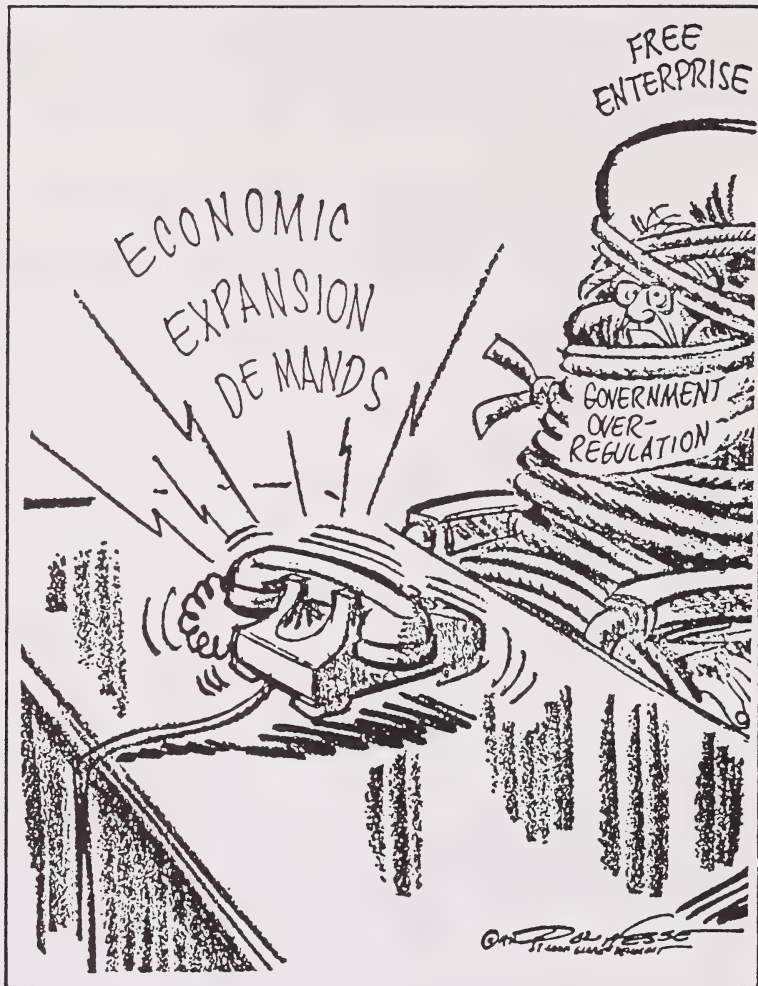
Use the following passage to answer questions 26 and 27.

In the last months of 1919 and the early ones of 1920, a third of Italy was in the hands of the Communists. Their administration was marked by violence and waste of public money. They imposed themselves more and more on the life of the people. They made use of attacks, strikes, blackmail, and the takeover of factories and land. Those who were still loyal to the Italian nation, therefore, had no choice but to protect themselves by force of arms.

— from *The Rise of Totalitarian States*

26. From the passage, one could conclude that the speaker is **most** likely a supporter of
- A. radical Marxism
  - B. anarchist causes
  - C. proletarian revolution
  - D. counterrevolutionary forces
27. To justify his position, the speaker is primarily appealing to the principle of
- A. personal material welfare
  - B. democratic practice
  - C. patriotic duty
  - D. humanitarianism
- 
28. Socialism as a major political and economic force has its historical origins primarily in the
- A. rise of the nation state
  - B. abuses of industrial capitalism
  - C. success of the Bolshevik Revolution
  - D. disintegration of Europe's colonial empires
29. "Experience shows that when the executive and legislative branches of government become rivals for power, decisive political action is impossible."  
This position argues against
- A. individual rights
  - B. separation of powers
  - C. democratic government
  - D. autocratic government

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 30 to 32.



30. According to the cartoon, government regulation has reduced
- A. capital investment
  - B. equality of incomes
  - C. demand for consumer goods
  - D. demand for government services



31. The cartoon implies a bias in favor of which pair of values?
- A. Equality and generosity
  - B. Initiative and laissez-faire
  - C. Economic stability and conformity
  - D. Economic traditions and usefulness
32. Which of the following political and economic systems would the cartoonist **most** likely support?
- A. Fascism
  - B. Communism
  - C. Democratic socialism
  - D. Democratic capitalism
- 
33. A major difference between the Canadian and Swedish systems of government is the
- A. use of a secret ballot to elect representatives
  - B. allocation of seats following a general election
  - C. responsibility of the cabinet to the legislative branch of government
  - D. tradition of constitutional and parliamentary restraints on royal power
34. Both Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler achieved political power by
- A. using the might of the armed forces
  - B. seizing control through violent revolution
  - C. manipulating and intimidating democratic systems
  - D. waiting for wars to occur and then taking over through emergency legislation
35. In Canada, the idea of cabinet and caucus solidarity supports the belief that elected representatives should act as
- A. delegates and vote the way they are directed to by their constituents
  - B. spokespersons for their constituents but decide each issue on its own merits
  - C. agents for constituent concerns and place these interests above all others
  - D. party members and remain united behind a party's position and its leadership on all issues

Use the following maps to answer questions 36 and 37.

MAP 1



MAP 2



— Maps from *World Affairs 1900 to the Present Day*

36. The territorial changes from map 1 to map 2 were accomplished primarily by means of
- A. civil wars
  - B. nationalist wars
  - C. economic expansion
  - D. imperialist expansion
37. The shaded areas on the maps indicate the
- A. members of the Triple Entente
  - B. members of the Triple Alliance
  - C. extent of economic rivalry in the Balkans
  - D. extent of imperialist domination of the Balkans
- 
38. By 1914, a major weakness in the Triple Alliance was the territorial rivalry between
- A. Germany and Russia
  - B. Germany and France
  - C. Austria-Hungary and Italy
  - D. Turkey and Austria-Hungary
39. Secret diplomacy and alliance negotiations among the Great Powers immediately prior to the outbreak of the First World War were largely attempts to preserve the
- A. stability of summit meetings
  - B. sovereignty of neutral states
  - C. security of a balance of power
  - D. strength of democratic governments
40. According to the peace negotiators, the creation of Yugoslavia as a state in 1918 was based on the principle of
- A. acquiring living space
  - B. maintaining coexistence
  - C. achieving self-determination
  - D. enforcing collective security



41. A strategy by which nations are convinced that the threatened negative consequences of aggressive action will outweigh possible gains is referred to as
- A. escalation
  - B. deterrence
  - C. flexible response
  - D. collective security
42. The desire of the American government to preserve its national sovereignty by pursuing an isolationist foreign policy was **best** illustrated by its
- A. entry into the First World War
  - B. initiation of the Lend-Lease program
  - C. refusal to join the League of Nations
  - D. occupation of Berlin following the Second World War
43. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939 and the Yalta Agreement of 1945 were similar in that
- A. each dealt with territorial changes to Poland
  - B. each guaranteed the security of German boundaries
  - C. both agreements were signed between Hitler and Stalin
  - D. both agreements were based on the principle of self-determination
44. “Should Canada increase its NATO commitment by allocating greater revenues to defence spending?”  
Two competing values that are **most** clearly involved in this issue are national
- A. unity and national independence
  - B. security and national prosperity
  - C. unity and the welfare of mankind
  - D. prestige and international equity
45. If a historian were arguing that a major cause of the Second World War was the concessions made to Germany, she would stress the provisions of the
- A. Munich Pact
  - B. Yalta Agreement
  - C. Kellogg-Briand Pact
  - D. Covenant of the League of Nations

46. The Hague Conference in 1907 and the SALT I negotiations in 1969 are similar in that both dealt with
- A. arms limitation
  - B. regional defence
  - C. economic co-operation
  - D. territorial settlements
47. The action that contradicted Hitler's assertion that the Sudetenland was his "last territorial claim in Europe" was the
- A. attainment of the Saar Basin through a plebiscite
  - B. seizure of the remainder of Czechoslovakia
  - C. reoccupation of the Rhineland
  - D. union with Austria
48. The conferences among the leaders of the allied powers during the Second World War point out the movement in world affairs toward greater
- A. nationalism
  - B. ultranationalism
  - C. internationalism
  - D. economic nationalism
49. "Should the British and French governments have signed an accord with Hitler in 1938?"
- This issue brought about a conflict between which diplomatic goal and value objective?
- A. Ignoring collective security and improving national prosperity
  - B. Giving economic assistance and maintaining national harmony
  - C. Strengthening an alliance and encouraging national unity
  - D. Preserving peace and respecting national sovereignty
50. The Truman Doctrine as it applied to Europe after the Second World War was intended to
- A. contain communism
  - B. provide economic aid
  - C. promote American industry
  - D. strengthen internationalism

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 51 and 52.



### LITTLE CZECH-RIDING-HOOD

“What sharp teeth you have, Grandmamma!”

“All the better for peacefully revising treaties, my dear.”

— from *The Second World War*

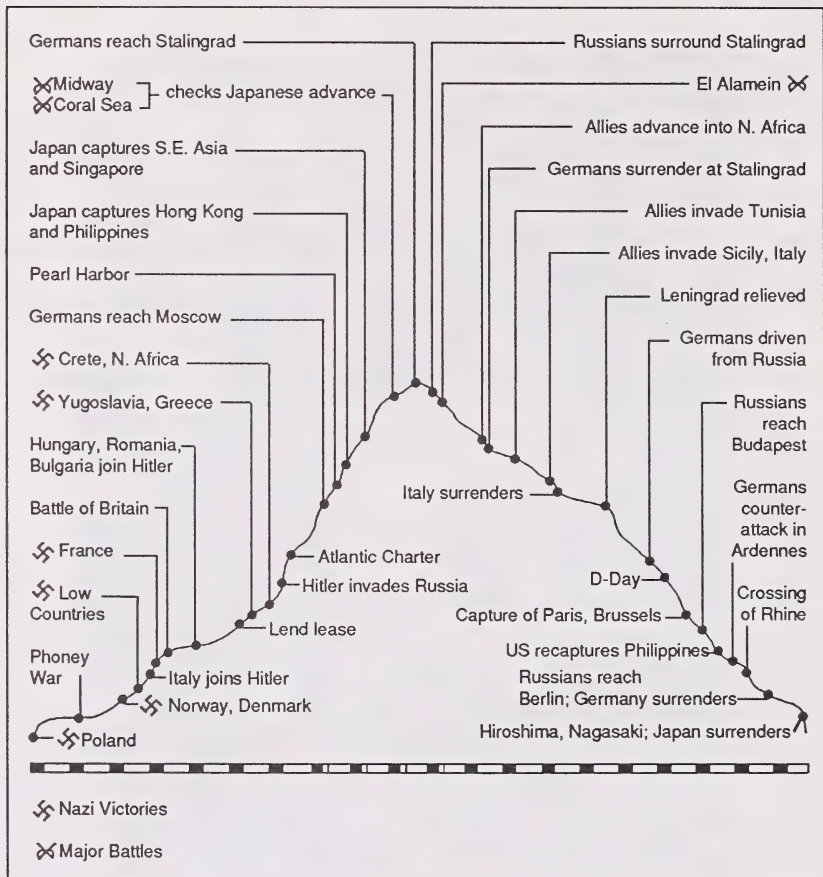
51. The cartoon was likely made in response to the actions of

- A. American and British diplomats at Versailles in 1919
- B. German and French diplomats at Locarno in 1925
- C. British and French diplomats at Munich in 1938
- D. German and Soviet diplomats at Moscow in 1939



52. It may be inferred that the cartoonist held strong views regarding the territorial ambitions of
- A. communist leaders
  - B. fascist dictators
  - C. Western democracies
  - D. Central European states
- 
53. The enhancement of national prestige was a primary motivation behind the
- A. British and French participation in the Hague Conferences prior to the First World War
  - B. German and British colonial rivalry prior to the First World War
  - C. formation of NATO following the Second World War
  - D. creation of the UN following the Second World War
54. Which development **best** reflected the new order that had emerged in Europe by 1948?
- A. The Benelux countries formed a political union.
  - B. Yugoslavia remained in the Western sphere of influence.
  - C. Soviet forces occupied much of Central and Eastern Europe.
  - D. Western European nations adopted a foreign policy of isolationism.
55. The American goal of rebuilding Western European economies after the Second World War was accomplished through the
- A. Marshall Plan
  - B. United Nations
  - C. Alliance for Progress
  - D. European Economic Community
56. Participation in the GATT and associate membership with the EC **best** illustrate Canada's commitment to encouraging
- A. national unity
  - B. global prosperity
  - C. national security
  - D. collective security

Use the following chart to answer questions 57 and 58.



— from *The 20th Century*

57. All the data in the chart would be **most** appropriate in researching the

- A. fascist expansion in Europe
- B. rise and fall of Nazi Germany
- C. rise and fall of the Axis powers
- D. major land battles of the Second World War

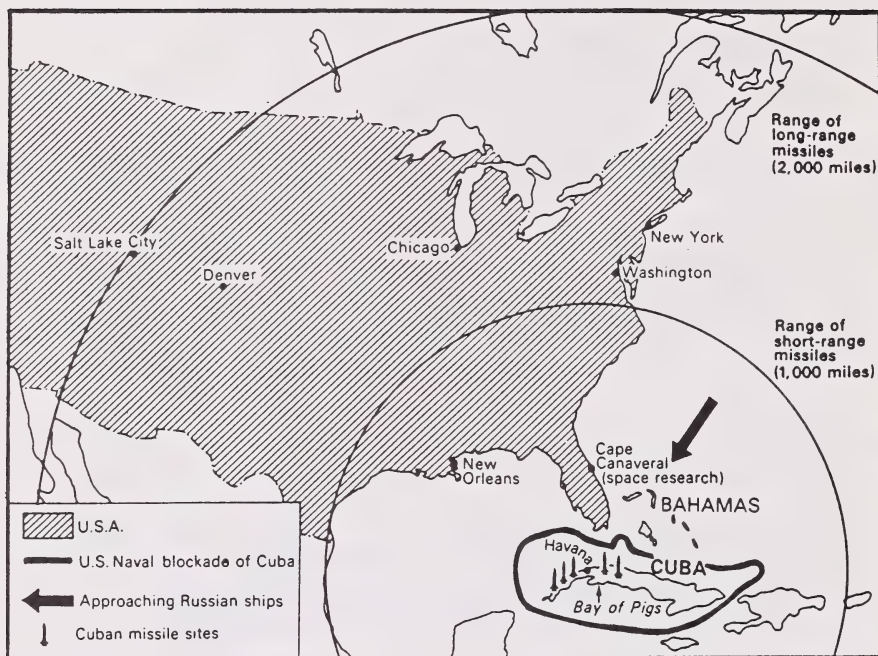
58. The events in the chart cover the time period

- A. 1935 to 1945
- B. 1938 to 1942
- C. 1939 to 1945
- D. 1940 to 1948

59. According to many Western observers, an essential factor in the origin of the Cold War was the Soviet
- A. decision to invade Hungary
  - B. decision to blockade Berlin
  - C. placement of missiles in Cuba
  - D. launching of the Sputnik satellite
60. Canada's commitment to regional alliances is **best** illustrated by its membership in the
- A. Commonwealth
  - B. United Nations
  - C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - D. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
61. Which organization is correctly paired with the major force that contributed to its founding?
- A. United Nations — supranationalism
  - B. European Economic Community — ultranationalism
  - C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization — isolationism
  - D. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — militarism
62. The increasing frequency of summit diplomacy provides fresh evidence that a crucial factor in international relations is the
- A. policies of the nonaligned states
  - B. functioning of the United Nations
  - C. influence of regional alliances
  - D. attitude of the Great Powers
63. As a result of Russia's experiences in the Napoleonic Wars and the First and Second World Wars, Stalin's move to create a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe was primarily motivated by a desire to
- A. build a buffer zone against potential Western invasion
  - B. establish a springboard for a Soviet invasion of the West
  - C. create a zone of economic union to ensure Soviet prosperity
  - D. establish totalitarian control over millions of Slavic people

Use the following sources to answer questions 64 to 67.

SOURCE I



from *Our World This Century*

SOURCE II

This secret, swift and extraordinary build-up of Communist missiles in an area well known to have a special and historical relationship to the U.S. is a deliberately provocative change in the status quo which cannot be accepted by this country. To halt this offensive build-up, a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being initiated.

— American President Kennedy

SOURCE III

American rockets are in Turkey. You are worried by Cuba. You say that it worried you because it is 90 miles from the American coast. But Turkey is next to us.

— Soviet Premier Khrushchev



64. It can be inferred from an examination of the sources that the Cuban missile crisis was primarily sparked by the
- A. appearance of Soviet ships near Cape Canaveral during secret missile tests
  - B. Soviet invasion of Cuba, a historical ally of the United States
  - C. use of Soviet missiles to crush the American-backed invasion of the Bay of Pigs
  - D. discovery of Soviet bases within 100 miles of the United States
65. According to Source III, the Soviet action in Cuba was an attempt to
- A. restore nuclear balance
  - B. retaliate for rocket attacks on Turkey
  - C. respond to a Cuban request for protection
  - D. expand communist prestige in Latin America
66. The action described by Kennedy in Source II to counter Soviet action would be **most** actively supported by advocates of a policy of
- A. détente
  - B. appeasement
  - C. isolationism
  - D. brinkmanship
67. The information in the sources supports which of the following generalizations about superpower relations since the end of the Second World War?
- A. Meetings between American and Soviet leaders have decreased in number and significance since 1962.
  - B. Disputes between the superpowers have sometimes been resolved through international arbitration.
  - C. Direct military conflict between the superpowers has often been avoided through intervention by another power.
  - D. Relations between American and Soviet leaders have often been strained by international crises involving lesser powers.
-

Use the following opinions to answer questions 68 to 70.

SPEAKER I

It is the political leaders in office who will decide whether the possibility of nuclear war will be transformed into a likelihood, and from a likelihood into a reality. It is they who will be held accountable for the success or failure of efforts to turn back Armageddon — not the scientists, not the military commanders, not the arms merchants, not the negotiators; but the politicians.

SPEAKER II

Government leaders everywhere are very much involved in the politics of war; they are not very much involved in the politics of peace.

SPEAKER III

It is fashionable to complain about our politicians. But people could force their politicians to co-operate if they themselves seriously wanted that. The politicians are expressing the wishes of the voters. This is why a shift in consciousness is a prerequisite for structural change. Great proposals may come about in response to the demands of an aroused conscience.

— source for speakers I, II, and III from *World Press Review*

SPEAKER IV

The greatest menaces to the world today are leaders in office who regard war as inevitable and thus prepare their people for armed conflict. By regarding war as inevitable, it becomes inevitable. Expectations determine behavior.

68. Which central issue is raised by the speakers?
- A. Should nations advocate involvement in international peace movements?
  - B. Should government leaders be held responsible for a nation's military policy?
  - C. Should nations follow a policy of disarmament or deterrence to strengthen their prestige?
  - D. Should government leaders assume dictatorial powers in times of military conflict?

69. From the points made by the four speakers, it may be concluded that
- A. nations can achieve peace through democratic elections
  - B. the decision to arm nationally is primarily a political one
  - C. the arms race is escalating despite attempts to limit weapons
  - D. nuclear war is viewed as inevitable by most political leaders
70. To an internationalist, which action would be viewed as **most** appropriate to deal with the problem raised by the speakers?
- A. Convening a global conference of nations to consider proposals for arms reduction
  - B. Taking military decision making from the politicians and leaving decisions about war to military leaders
  - C. Encouraging governments committed to world peace to form regional defensive alliances
  - D. Increasing nuclear and conventional arms production to make war even more unthinkable
-





## **PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE**

The written-response section requires you to write one essay that is worth 30% of the total examination mark.

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Choose **EITHER** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **ONLY** the first will be marked.

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.**

**READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.**

Complete your essay in the space provided. There are pages provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

**TOPIC A**  
**WRITTEN RESPONSE**  
**ESSAY ASSIGNMENT**

In some nations, only one political party is allowed to exist and to form the government. It's believed that such a system best unifies citizens in a common purpose. In other nations, two major political parties contend with one another to form the government. In still other nations, many different political parties representing a variety of policies compete with one another to form the government.

**SHOULD NATIONS HAVE MULTIPARTY POLITICAL SYSTEMS?**

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

**SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:**

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

**YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:**

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
---	----------

Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying this issue	5 marks
---	---------

Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position on this issue	10 marks
--	----------

Communicate effectively on this issue by using appropriate vocabulary and organization, and correct conventions of language	<u>5 marks</u>
---	----------------

<b>TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY</b>	30 marks
------------------------------	----------

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE  
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.**



**TOPIC B**  
**WRITTEN RESPONSE**  
**ESSAY ASSIGNMENT**

Some governments have attempted to prevent aggression by joining various alliances established to achieve a balance of power. They believe that in a balance of power system, no nation or group of nations will feel strong enough to threaten another. Other governments believe that a balance of power system is dangerous and that some other system must be established to prevent conflict among states.

**DOES A BALANCE OF POWER SYSTEM PREVENT AGGRESSION AMONG STATES?**

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

**SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:**

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

**YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:**

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying this issue	5 marks
Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position on this issue	10 marks
Communicate effectively on this issue by using appropriate vocabulary and organization, and correct conventions of language	<u>5 marks</u>
<b>TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY</b>	<b>30 marks</b>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.</b></p>
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